are obtained, as in S. Websteri. Miss Benett enumerates upwards of twenty species from South Wiltshire.

The Kentish rag contains large ramose spongeous bodies, which I have no doubt are *Siphoniæ*; and Mr. Bensted has discovered in his quarry, numerous specimens of a polymorphous lobed zoophyte, with a porous structure and spicula, denoting its spongeous character. In the firestone of Southbourne, Steyning, and Bignor in Sussex, I have observed large pyriform and cylindrical Siphoniæ. The organization of these zoophytes was clearly adapted for the free circulation of sea-water, in a more perfect and definite manner, than in the irregular porous tissue, of the simple sponges.

The flint pebbles on the Sussex coast abound in remains of Siphoniæ, especially those near Brighton, which have been washed out of the chalk cliffs; for the cretaceous strata are peculiarly rich in these remains, in some localities near that town. There were several chalk-pits in Edward-street, (now, I believe, filled up and the area built upon,) every flint in which enclosed a Sponge or Siphonia; and many specimens were mineralized by pyrites, and most beautifully exhibited the structure of the originals. I have figured a polished slice of a pebble from Brighton (*Lign.* 54, fig. 3.), whose markings are derived from the transverse section of an enclosed Siphonia, apparently of an undescribed species: scarcely more than half the area is pre-

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